

## Business Notices.

**J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.**  
 WASH OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UP BY THE LIVING MEMBERS OF THE  
 THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND ALL THE AIR-CELLS OF THE  
 LUNGS.  
 Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any  
 irritation or inflammation.  
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**J. R. STAFFORD'S**  
**IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.**  
 Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical  
 with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy per-  
 son. Uniting with the digested food.  
 THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.  
 THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.  
 THEY STRENGTHEN THE LIVER.  
 THEY STIMULATE THE CIRCULATION.  
 THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY.  
 AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.  
 PRICE \$1 A PACKAGE.  
 At No. 413 Broadway, New-York,  
 and all Druggists.

**THE NEW STORE OF BALL, BLACK & CO.**  
 Is now open, and the public are invited to an inspection of the  
 large stock of new and beautiful goods offered for sale.  
 Nos. 563 and 567 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

**THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPIORIUM,**  
 212 N. 3RD ST. N. Y.  
 Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials  
 for amateurs and the trade.

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee**  
 Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye  
 applied in the sky-light rooms.

**SPALDING'S PREPARED FLUE.**  
 "Everybody should have a bottle of this."—(Tribune).  
 For SALE EVERYWHERE.  
 Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., No. 45 Cedar-st.  
 Post-Office address, Box No. 550.

**THE CATAMENAL CORRECTOR** should be used  
 by every woman who is troubled by irregularities. It has never  
 failed to give relief. For sale at No. 177 William-st., and by  
 Druggists generally. Price \$1.50 per bottle. At wholesale by  
 BARNES & PARK & F. C. WELLS & CO.

**GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED**  
 NOSELESS SEWING-MACHINES.  
 The Best in Use for Family Sewing.  
 No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**A SPECIAL NOTICE—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR 30**  
 DAYS ONLY. BUT A LIMITED TIME. IF YOU WANT IT, YOU  
 MUST TAKE IT. The undersigned, having a large stock of  
 the celebrated Sewing Machine, as an accommodation,  
 will sell the same at a great discount, payable in weekly amounts, by applying at  
 the office, No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.**  
 "We prefer them for family use."—(Tribune).  
 "They are the favorites for families."—(Times).  
 Office No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

**Purge the System, Purify the Blood, and avoid**  
 Summer Complaints, and Fevers and Sickness, by using  
 THE GRAPE-LEAF PILLS.  
 Price 25 cents a box.  
 Sold at the GRAPES-LEAF MEDICAL INSTITUTION,  
 No. 212 N. 3RD ST. N. Y.

**By all Druggists, and at No. 13 Park row, New-York.**  
 The leading Physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges  
 state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to  
 any other.

**GET THE BEST—ARTISAN'S SUBSTITUTE**  
 FOR GREASE OF TARS. It requires less shortening and is perfectly  
 healthy.  
 SACKETT, BRIDGES, & CO., Agents,  
 No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.—All**  
 machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in  
 market or money refunded. Agents wanted. 330 Broadway, N.Y.

**LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S IMPROVED TIGHT-**  
 STRITCH SEWING-MACHINES at No. 50 Broadway.

**MILWARD'S NEEDLES,**  
 FOR  
 WHEELER & WILSON'S  
 SEWING-MACHINES.  
 These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined  
 English Cast Steel, and WARRANTED TO SUIT ALL OTHERS.  
 J. FRED. MILWARD,  
 No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

**SMALL-POX**—The most terrible disease  
 which afflicts mankind is easily controlled by the use of HOLLOWAY'S  
 PILLS. The Ointment will prevent marks or pock-pits, besides  
 soothing the patient's feverish agony, and inducing refreshing  
 sleep.

**BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS** is the best and cheapest  
 article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving  
 and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

**EMPIRE SPRING WATER.**—Sold at F. V. RUS-  
 TON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of  
 Canal-st.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-  
 ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the  
 name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-  
 tion, but as a guarantee for the good faith of the contributor.  
 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.  
 Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE  
 NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
 Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation  
 of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first  
 form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled  
 to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements  
 must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the  
 single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business  
 Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advertise-  
 ments will be received until a late hour, but no others can  
 be taken after 8 o'clock.

The Evening Post reprints a letter which seems to  
 have been first published in *The Herald*, purporting to have been  
 addressed by Gov. Seward to Horace Greeley in reply to the  
 private letter of the latter about which some noise has been  
 made. This reply is of course bogus—no such letter having ever  
 been received by H. G. nor (of course) written by Gov. S. We  
 should not have noticed this fabrication but for the remark of  
*The Post* that  
 "aside from internal evidence of its genuineness, the original  
 has been so freely exhibited about the city as to justify the ex-  
 pectation that a correct copy would be in circulation by this  
 time."

—This is to us a grave matter. No person ever obtained from  
 us any private letter of Gov. Seward, or (unless holding very  
 confidential relations to us) was shown one by us; and we think  
 none of the many who have asked us whether Gov. S. ever  
 replied to our private letter, or whether he had his natural curi-  
 osity gratified. If Gov. Seward, or any one authorized by him,  
 has been showing a private letter which purports to have been  
 written by him to us, it was his right to do so; but we are con-  
 fident that it was not the fact. Will *The Post*, then, be good  
 enough to state who has "freely exhibited" any such "original"  
 as it talks of?

The Board of Education last evening declared  
 that the removal of the Fourth Ward school  
 teachers was illegal, and adhered to its action in  
 refusing to pay those who had been appointed in  
 their stead.

Need we call attention to JOHN HICKMAN'S  
 speech, printed on another page of this paper?  
 It gives his reasons for supporting Lincoln and  
 Hamlin. They are weighty reasons. Ponder  
 them!

### "FUSION" IN NEW-JERSEY.

Three State Conventions met at Trenton yester-  
 day to form Electoral Tickets for the Presidential  
 election. First there was one called by the Dem-  
 ocratic State Committee; this consisted of 420  
 supporters of Breckinridge and 120 supporters of  
 Douglas; this body nominated a Fusion ticket,  
 consisting of three Breckinridge men, three Bell  
 men, and one so-called Douglas man; if the vote  
 of the State will elect any one of the three candidates  
 then all these Electors are to go for him; if not,  
 they are to vote as they please, provided that in no  
 event are they to vote for Lincoln. This Conven-  
 tion was very dull and entirely undisturbed.

Next there was the Bell and Everett Convention,  
 where there was a lively time, and where the  
 charge of Commercial Purposes was much dwelt  
 upon. This body nominated a full ticket including

the three Bell men on the Fusion ticket, and giving  
 the State Committee power to fill vacancies.  
 Finally there was a straight Douglas Convention  
 called by the New-Jersey members of the Demo-  
 cratic National Committee, which was by far the  
 most enthusiastic and harmonious of the three.  
 Here a full Douglas ticket was nominated, not in-  
 cluding the so-called Douglas man on the Fusion  
 ticket. The voice of this Convention was all for  
 war.

It will be easy to raise a howl against the  
 straight Douglasites as proscriptive and injudicious,  
 but in fact they have done what they must. Mr.  
 Douglas's prospect is so blue that it is almost  
 black; but if he has any chance at all, it must be in  
 his character of regular Democratic candidate, and  
 in the unity and enthusiasm of his adherents.  
 The moment he abjures his claim to regularity  
 and goes trafficking and dickering with odds  
 and ends of factions, he is visibly "gone in."  
 Whoever may be elected in the House, he  
 plainly cannot be; and split tickets can at least  
 only serve to carry the election into the House.  
 Mr. Douglas's friends, therefore, must and will  
 fight their battle squarely, for every trade means  
 that they are counted out. They must go their  
 own road.

And this makes the course of the pretended Bell  
 leaders of this State more indefensible. They  
 pretend to be meditating a speckled Electoral  
 ticket; but that cannot be. The Douglas men  
 cannot afford thus to confess judgment. They must  
 run a clean Douglas ticket, and they will. They  
 may support Hunt for Governor and Brooks or  
 some other of the brokers for Congress; but they  
 can put no man on their Electoral Ticket who is  
 not openly for Douglas. In other words, they may  
 buy the Bell leaders, if they do not hold themselves  
 too high; but they cannot give and take with them.  
 The mistake of the wireworkers inheres in their  
 forgetting that the People are honest and earnest.  
 While Brooks and Hunt are only anxious to beat  
 Lincoln, no matter with whom, the real Bell men  
 are for Bell, and have hardly a choice among his  
 rivals. The Douglas men, the Breckinridge men,  
 are likewise earnest. The Lincoln party is the  
 strongest party in the land; if two of its three an-  
 tagonists were suppressed or absorbed, it would be  
 still stronger. Thimble-rigging tickets will only  
 harm those contriving them.

### COMPENSATION OF CONGRESS.

We printed yesterday a full and carefully com-  
 piled tabular exhibit of the compensation accorded  
 to each Member of the last (XXXVth) Congress,  
 whether in the shape of Salary or Mileage. We  
 ask for that exhibit the careful attention of all who  
 desire that the prodigality and corruption where-  
 with Government is administered in our country  
 shall be radically and lastingly reformed. Con-  
 vided that reform, to be thorough, must begin in  
 Congress itself—or rather, must begin in the popu-  
 lar mind, and be rendered effective through the  
 election to Congress of very different men from a  
 majority of those who now hold seats in either  
 House—we ask for this subject the earnest and  
 practical attention of good men of all parties and  
 of none. A Reform Congress—that is, a Congress  
 earnestly and resolutely intent on correcting the  
 abuses and reducing the expenditures of the Fed-  
 eral Government—is hardly less necessary than a  
 radical change in the personnel and policy of the  
 Federal Executive, and the latter will prove in-  
 complete and unsatisfying without the former.  
 And neither Congress nor the Executive will ever  
 be reformed without general and earnest efforts on  
 the part of the People. We know Messrs. Lincoln  
 and Hamlin to be thoroughly honest and faithful  
 men, who will do their best to restore purity, econ-  
 omy, efficiency, to the public service; but, without  
 a thoroughly sympathizing Congress, their efforts  
 can but partially avail. Will the People resolve  
 that such a Congress shall be had?

The Congress of 1855-6, under the lead of Judge  
 Butler and Col. Orr of S. C., made a great and in  
 one respect beneficial change in the mode of  
 Congressional Compensation. Experience has  
 proved the beneficence of the change from pay-  
 ment by the day to payment by the year. The  
 "long session" is shortened by it, while the public  
 business is no worse neglected than formerly. But  
 the system is still defective in the following par-  
 ticulars:

I. The annual compensation is too large. A  
 Congress should not be in session more than four  
 or at most five months at the long with the pre-  
 scribed three at its shorter or closing session—in  
 all seven or eight months, mainly in Winter. For  
 these seven or eight months' service, \$6,000 is too  
 large a recompense. It is twice what the average  
 earnings of the Members would be in any other  
 vocation. There are of course men in Congress  
 who could earn \$5,000, or even \$10,000 elsewhere;  
 but they are exceptions. A compensation of \$4,000  
 for each Congress—that is, for seven or eight  
 months' service in the course of a term of two  
 years—would be fair and ample. Nobody would  
 decline an election because of the inadequacy of  
 that stipend who can afford to go at all. Our very  
 ablest and most eminent lawyers, in the meridian  
 of their abilities and their fame, could not afford to  
 go to Congress for \$2,000 per annum; but neither  
 can they for \$3,000. Laws cannot be adapted to  
 cases so exceptional as theirs. The compensation  
 we propose is considerably more than was accorded  
 to Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun,  
 Thomas H. Benton and Silas Wright, during their  
 long and brilliant careers as legislators, and would  
 do for their successors. The present rate tends  
 strongly to belittle the stipends which States can  
 afford to pay to their Governors and other eminent  
 functionaries, making them seem paltry and beg-  
 garly. It tends to incite a scramble for seats in  
 Congress as opening a road to easy money-making.  
 In Great Britain, a seat in Parliament is not  
 regarded as an office, and a member is not paid at  
 all. In no other free country, is the pay of legisla-  
 tors so high as that of our Members of Congress.  
 We ask the People to demand of their candidates  
 for Congress a reform in this matter.

II. When legislators are paid by the year, it is  
 simply just that those who leave their seats to mind  
 their own personal affairs should submit to a pro-  
 rata deduction from their stipends; and this the  
 present law professes to make; but its operation  
 is a mockery. Each member is allowed \$3,000  
 per annum, from which is deducted at that rate for  
 every day wherein he reports himself as having  
 been absent when his House was actually in session.  
 In other words: he is paid for each day of the two  
 sessions at the rate of \$25 to \$30 per day, from  
 which is deducted \$84 per day for each day of his  
 willful absence! Thus a Member who should never  
 take his seat at all, but stay away devoting his  
 time and attention to some personal business,  
 would receive over \$2,000 per annum from the  
 Treasury for not serving in Congress! It is not  
 possible that honest men should deliberately per-  
 sist in upholding this gross abuse. Then the time

of each Member should be kept for him, not by  
 him. Whoever will take the trouble of comparing  
 the record of Ten- and Nays taken in either House  
 with the returns of their own days of absence from  
 their seats reported by Hon. Members at a printed  
 yesterday, will be convinced that not one-fourth  
 of the actual days of absence are returned, even  
 though the deduction for such absence be but one-  
 third of what it should be. Under the rate of  
 compensation we propose (\$2,000 per annum) the  
 deduction for each day of willful absence should  
 be not less than \$25.

III.—The Mileage, or allowance for traveling  
 expenses to Members in going to and returning  
 from each session of Congress, is atrociously ex-  
 orbitant, unequal, unjust. The rate was fixed  
 when such travel was performed on horseback or  
 in stages, at the rate of thirty to sixty miles per  
 day, at an average cost of fully ten cents per mile.  
 Then the roads traveled were nearly direct;  
 now they follow devious rivers or zig-zag lines of  
 railroad, often twice as long. It costs less than  
 half so much in time and money for Members to  
 reach Washington and return to their homes now  
 as it did then, yet they receive twice as much.  
 We have exposed this iniquity more than once,  
 but we shall not be weary of holding it up to the  
 light until we see the end of it. We were prom-  
 ised by influential members that it should be cor-  
 rected directly after and consequent upon the Com-  
 pensation Act of 1856; but four years have since  
 passed, and nothing is accomplished. The House,  
 under the lead of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, passed a  
 perfectly just and efficient bill last Winter, reduc-  
 ing the Mileage from twenty to ten cents per mile,  
 and prescribing that it shall hereafter be computed  
 by air-lines instead of by all manner of circum-  
 ventitious routes; but the Senate refused to act upon  
 the bill, and it is dead. It must be revived and  
 passed; it can be, if the People will only think and  
 talk of the matter.

Our tabular exhibit shows that \$378,869 was  
 paid for Mileage to Members of the last House,  
 and \$133,796 to those of the Senate—in all, \$512,665,  
 or over \$1,500 per Member in the average. But  
 the inequality is the most striking feature of  
 this abuse. While the average compensation, in-  
 cluding Mileage, of the Members from Virginia,  
 Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey,  
 and North Carolina, was less than \$7,000 for the  
 entire Congress, Gen. Lane, as Delegate from  
 Oregon, received \$17,796; Mr. Stevens, as Dele-  
 gate from Washington, \$17,919; Messrs. Gwin  
 and Broderick, as Senators from California, at but  
 \$17,000 each, and Messrs. McKibbin and Scott, as  
 Members from the Golden State, over \$17,300 each.  
 In other words, our six Members from the Pacific  
 coast cost us for that Congress over \$100,000, and  
 their number has since been increased (by the  
 Admission of Oregon) to eight; and will soon (by  
 virtue of the new Census) be carried considerably  
 higher. Of course we would not dare to hint that  
 such legislators as Gwin and Jo Lane could be  
 dear at any price; but a glut in the market will  
 depress the price of the choicest article; and when  
 the Pacific coast shall be contributing her 20  
 Gwins and Lanes to the sum total of our collective  
 wisdom, we shall ask her to consider the relative  
 scarcity and value of money on these sterile shores  
 and try to afford them to us at \$10,000 per head.

But be it ever understood that this is no party  
 nor personal matter, and that we blame no man  
 who serves the public for taking the legal compen-  
 sation prescribed for his services. What we insist  
 on is the injustice and exorbitancy of this Congres-  
 sional Mileage, and the duty devolving on Congress  
 of revising and conforming it to the rule of eternal  
 right. To this end, we beg the People to contribute,  
 by selecting, in their several nominating conven-  
 tions, upright and frugal men to represent them in  
 the next House and instructing them to urge a  
 reduction of Congressional compensation and the  
 passage of Mr. Sherman's excellent bill to reform  
 the abuses of the present Mileage system.

### MODERN CHIVALRY—A MANIFESTO.

We read in one of the noblest of English poems,  
 that "a gentle knight came pricking o'er the  
 plain;" but we do not read, in whatever other  
 way he made an ass of himself, that he published  
 three close columns of nonsense in any newspaper  
 of the period. He dabbled in blood, and not in  
 ink; he brandished a sword and not a goose-quill;  
 he murdered infidels and not his vernacular; he  
 was invincible in respect of dragons, but he re-  
 ceived from the perils of authorship; and as he  
 was much more expert at riding than reading, he  
 never seems to have thought it necessary to quote,  
 by way of self-justification, from any of Brigadier-  
 Doctor Caleb Cushing's Cyclopedias, whenever he  
 slaughtered Paynims and ravished their wives.  
 Our modern Chivalry are vastly more accom-  
 plished; and whatever prowess they may hereafter  
 exhibit upon the gory field, it must be admitted  
 that they make war by proclamation with irresist-  
 ible or perhaps we should say with irrefragable  
 vigor. We do not remember in the history of  
 Chivalry anything like "An Open Letter to the  
 "Knights of the Golden Circle," which has just  
 been printed in *The Richmond Whig* by Sir George  
 Bickley, President of the American Legion, and  
 K. G. C. Since Sir Walter Raleigh, there has been  
 no filibuster so accomplished as Knight George.  
 In urging his men-at-arms to rush to the rendezvous,  
 he strengthens his appeal by quoting from history  
 in the most miscellaneous manner, and by using  
 terms the most recondite and scientific. He speaks  
 of the days of Nimrod, Ashur, Fohi, Mizraim,  
 Athotes and Memnon, Solomon, Hiram, Uleg-Beg,  
 Genghis Kahn, and Pseumnetos, as if they were  
 only of yesterday and the day before. He makes  
 an off-hand allusion to Pyramids and Sphinxes with  
 an ease which is perfectly tremendous. We do not  
 know any Doctor of Divinity who has exhibited  
 such perfect familiarity with the intentions of the  
 Almighty. He uses all the hard philosophical  
 terms with as much ease as if he had been born  
 under the Portico, swaddled in the Lyceum, edu-  
 cated in a German University, and subsequently  
 adopted and nurtured in sequestrated by Jeremy  
 Bentham. He evidently means to invade Mexico  
 according to all the laws of Logic and of Mental  
 Philosophy. Thus we are told that Asia and Africa  
 "have long since passed from fetishism to analyt-  
 ical, and finally to syntheticism"—in conse-  
 quence of which interesting transmigration the  
 Knights of the Golden Circle are invited to meet,  
 by the 15th of September proximo, on the beauti-  
 ful banks of the Rio Nueces. All difficulties are to  
 vanish before "the energetic analyses of the Amer-  
 ican"; and, in the opinion of Sir George Bickley,  
 K. G. C., the entire Mexican army will fly like  
 cravens from the very first round of "pure synthe-  
 ticism" to which he proposes to subject it; nor  
 do we blame him, if, as he admits, at such a pros-  
 pect "his heart swells." We should think it  
 would. We do not wonder, when he thus meditates  
 the easy glories of a charge, with Webster in  
 one hand and Worcester in the other, that he also

declares that unless his gallant Knights do their  
 duty, "future ages may well reprobate our derelict  
 tion." Our own opinion is that future ages will  
 by no means let them off so easily; and will be sat-  
 isfied with nothing short of penalties only to be ex-  
 pressed by words of ten syllables.

Sir George touches upon one exceedingly inter-  
 esting point. All adventurers who leave the scenes  
 of their nativity to grapple with fortune in foreign  
 lands have a pet grievance. *Amens* was fairly  
 smoked out of a house and home, or the world would  
 have had no Rome. Sir George Bickley, K. G. C.,  
 is also mounted upon his injuries. As a  
 "Christian," as "a consistent man," as "an en-  
 ergetic Anglo-American," he is much displeased  
 with the difficulty of enforcing the Fugitive Slave  
 Law in Boston. "The conflicts between the State  
 and Federal authorities" have roused the more  
 delicate parts of his nature. Although not a medi-  
 cal man, he volunteers the opinion that "as a  
 nation we are poisoned." The Republican party  
 "has grown to colossal proportions." The F. S.  
 L. cannot be executed—not Botta, nor Yancey,  
 nor Wise could, as President, execute it. The  
 crimes of the North are manifold. It is guilty of a  
 population of twenty millions, while the South has  
 but twelve. In respect of land it is equally repre-  
 hensible—seventy-five acres to a man, while the  
 South has but forty-five. "Be we men?" Sir  
 George would have said, if he had thought of it;  
 "Be we men and suffer this dishonor!" Alas!  
 the poor South, oppressed by all the rules of arith-  
 metic, the victim of a pitiless numeration—what  
 can she do better than to throw herself for safety  
 and succor into the arms of Sir George Bickley,  
 K. G. C., President of the American Legion? He  
 is the Moses for her money. He will show her the  
 green pastures and the still waters—a Canaan of  
 coffee, of corn, and of cotton; a Paradise of tea  
 and tobacco, of sugar and rice—where there will  
 be "work for all," and more especially for "niggers"—where there will be "free  
 religion" (Doctors of Divinity growing spontane-  
 ously, as we are told, in the poorest soil), and  
 "free education"—two Universities, we suppose,  
 in every shire-town, each with a full corps of Presi-  
 dents, Tutors, Stewards, Bell-Ringers, and Pro-  
 fessors of Greek.

Then, too, there is unhappy Mexico—the heart  
 of Sir George is undergoing a horrible hemorrhage  
 on her account; and the ears of Sir George are  
 filled with her cries for "help." He proposes, his  
 Knights of the Golden Circle assisting, to give her  
 "a rank among nations"—to rescue her from "the  
 "brigand and barbarous brutes who now burn, pil-  
 lage, murder and destroy her"—and a very hand-  
 some thing it is in him to offer to do it. Therefore, let  
 Bickley's Braves all be "on the south bank of the  
 "Rio Nueces by the 15th of September—there to  
 "organize and await the action of our friends in  
 "Mexico." There will be a pleasant march—there  
 will be just fighting enough to sustain the interest  
 of the expedition—and then for a revel in the Halls  
 of Montezuma, with no end of liquor and ladies!  
 We can see Sir George now, in our mind's eye,  
 with a monopoly of two seigniorats and a private  
 bottle of *aguardiente*, surrounded by the chiefs of  
 his army, and martially and melodiously warbling  
 Yankee Doodle. If this will not give Mexico "a  
 rank among nations," we do not know what will.  
 What the rank will be, we leave the reader to deter-  
 mine.

But Sir George, like a prudent commander,  
 directs his Golden Knights not to come to the south  
 bank of the Rio Nueces empty-handed. They are  
 requested to bring with them "wagons, mules,  
 "oxen, horses, cattle, spades, and blankets." No-  
 thing is said of "two towels and a spoon." Per-  
 haps the last at least is included under the  
 general head of "instruments," which the Knights  
 are also requested to provide. But we are afraid  
 that the word here has no such specific signification.  
 "Instruments," we fear, mean revolvers and rifles,  
 bayonets and blunderbusses and bowie knives,  
 powder-flasks and bullets. If not, why does Sir  
 George inform us that in good time his "emi-  
 "grants" will "beat the sword and the rifle, the  
 "cannon and the lance, into agricultural imple-  
 "ments?" This will, after peace, be, of course,  
 the poetical and proper thing to do; but how can  
 it be done without, if we may say so, the raw  
 material? How can you make a cannon into  
 "an agricultural implement" if you have no can-  
 non to begin with? We defy Sir George Bickley,  
 K. G. C., to do it.

It must not be supposed that anybody who  
 places can join this gallant "emigration." In the  
 first place, every Knight must bring to the Rio  
 Nueces not less than "twenty dollars" in hard  
 cash. Ours is a disorganizing regulation! A man  
 may be bold—a man may be brave—but unless he can,  
 by begging, borrowing, or stealing, raise twenty  
 dollars, his room will be better than his company  
 on the banks of that shining river. But we have  
 still more discouraging intelligence. Sir George  
 gives timely notice that none but respectable men  
 can march under his colors. He will have no  
 "rowdies." We are not sure that he will not  
 confine his enlistments to church-members in good  
 standing. Those gallant men, therefore, in this  
 city and elsewhere, who propose to consecrate  
 themselves to this knightly work, will see the  
 necessity of instantly commencing their purgation,  
 and of looking about to see which of their friends  
 has twenty dollars to spare. For cash, after all,  
 is what Sir George will stand most in need of. To  
 slaveholders he makes a most piteous appeal, call-  
 ing upon them, in the name of all that is good and  
 great, to draw their pocket-books instantly, and to  
 send to Col. N. J. Scott of Auburn, Ala., the neat  
 sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.  
 We are afraid that it is just possible that Col.  
 Scott will be obliged to wait awhile for that  
 money; and our advice to Sir George, if he really  
 desires to be the Alexander of Mexico, is to cour-  
 ageously make up his mind to defray all the  
 expenses out of his private resources, which are  
 undoubtedly unlimited.

We beg leave, most respectfully, to call the at-  
 tention of our friend, Mr. Buchanan, to this  
 Proclamation. It may divert his mind from a too  
 constant contemplation of his recent misfortunes;  
 and he may pleasantly employ himself during the  
 brief respite of his official, not to say earthly,  
 days, either in assisting in or arresting this expedi-  
 tion—it really makes no difference which. Should  
 he determine to try a new sensation, and for once  
 insist upon a rigid execution of the laws, we  
 beseech him not to begin with a Proclamation, for  
 in that particular line of warfare he cannot for a  
 moment compete with Sir George Bickley, K. G. C.

The Booles and Bagleys who managed the great  
 Japanese entertainment tell us in their letter to  
 the Controller, calling for \$105,000 to pay the  
 charges, that the bills sent in amount to \$125,000,  
 but that some of them being deemed exorbitant,  
 Boole & Co. have cut them down to the mild tune  
 of twenty thousand dollars. But why stop with

twenty thousand? Why not make the reduction  
 \$50,000 or \$70,000? If exorbitance is a reason  
 for reducing the sum total, why not at once bring  
 it within the amount originally appropriated, and  
 say that \$36,000 and no more shall be paid? It is  
 true that this would diminish the rich aggregate of  
 plunder which some one is to get out of the city  
 treasury; but it would remove a burden from the  
 tax-payers and a deep disgrace from the city.

In one respect the gentlemen who are engaged  
 in carrying out this splendid speculation, have a  
 poorer prospect than we supposed. It seems that  
 on April 23, before the Special Committee was ap-  
 pointed, the following resolution, offered by Ald.  
 Starr, was adopted by the Common Council:  
 "And be it further resolved, That the said Special Committee  
 be, and are hereby directed to present a detailed statement  
 of the disbursements on account of said reception of the Japanese  
 Embassadors, signed by at least a majority of such Committee,  
 before payment shall be made thereon."

This renders impracticable the plan of getting  
 the money without stating the particulars of the  
 bills to be paid. The details of the swindle cannot  
 be kept either from the Controller or the public.  
 We shall know what it is that we are to pay for;  
 and while we are robbed, we shall be able to under-  
 stand both the day and the manner of the robbery.  
 It is due to Alderman Starr to say that he en-  
 tirely disclaims all responsibility in the affair.  
 Though a member of the Joint Committee, his  
 only service was to go to Amboy and assist in con-  
 ducting the Japanese to the hotel. With the ex-  
 penditures he had nothing to do; and he intends  
 that so far as his efforts can effect it, none but  
 honest bills shall be paid. He signed the letter of  
 the Committee to the Controller without supposing  
 that it implicated him in the transactions of the  
 Committee, and merely in order that the matter  
 might be put in the way of authoritative examina-  
 tion and settlement.

We beg to suggest to Mr. Boole and his friends  
 that the sooner the attempt to keep secret the par-  
 ticulars of this great swindle is abandoned, the  
 better it will probably be for them.

*The Journal of Commerce* is cheered by the  
 aspect of political matters in the State of New-  
 York. "While," says *The Journal*, "the Breckin-  
 ridge stock is rising among us, the disposition to  
 unite on a common Electoral ticket is becoming  
 almost universal among conservative men of  
 every name; and also a willingness to make  
 concessions for that end, without which co-  
 operation is impossible. We have great hopes  
 that whoever lives to see the 6th of November  
 next, will find the Breckinridge men, the Doug-  
 las men, and the Bell men, in this State, stand-  
 ing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of 'God  
 and their country.'"

Leaving out of view the blasphemy which  
 identifies the cause of God with the extension of  
 Slavery, we also shall be glad to see the consumma-  
 tion which *The Journal* so ardently anticipates.  
 If